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Four hundred and thirty-seventh meeting.

March 10th, 1857. — ADJOURNED STATED MEETING.

The Academy met at the house of John A. Lowell, Esq. The President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read letters from the Hon. George S. Boutwell, accepting his election as a Fellow; from the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, the Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen, the Society of Antiquaries, London, the Geological Society of London, the British Association, and the Librarian of the British Museum, acknowledging the receipt of the Academy's publications; and from the Imperial Academy of Naturalists, Breslau, and the Royal Academy of Stockholm, presenting their various publications; and from the Society of Sciences of the Netherland East Indies, concerning interchange of publications.

Professor C. C. Felton read the following paper, entitled,

" *Menander in New York.*

" Last winter, on my way to Washington, being detained in New York by the heavy snows which blocked up the railways, I took the occasion of visiting for the first time Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities. I was surprised and delighted with the extent and value of the collection. Dr. Abbott, residing for many years as a physician in Egypt, had excellent opportunities for securing the most rare and precious antiques, from the natives who discovered them; and he has used his opportunities to good purpose. Contenting myself with a general survey of these treasures, and reserving a more particular examination until my return, I intended to spend some time in the city for this purpose alone.

" In about a fortnight I returned; but, having lodged at the National Hotel at the time it was visited by the mysterious disease which has sent several to their graves, and caused many to linger for months in a state of great suffering and danger, I was myself too ill to accomplish all I hoped and proposed.

" The catalogue of this Museum contains considerably over a thousand articles. Among the most curious are several mummies of the

Bull-god, Apis, in excellent preservation, not a single specimen of which is to be found in any European collection; papyri, in better preservation than any in Europe; human mummies; rings, necklaces, &c.; and writing tablets of the Greek or Ptolemaic period.

"The principal papyri are, — 1. A Funeral Papyrus, or Book of the Dead, twenty-two feet long, written in hieroglyphic characters, and perfect from end to end, not a single character injured or effaced in its entire length. 2. A more magnificent papyrus, thirty-six feet in length, written in the hieratic character, and so perfectly preserved, that it has been simply unrolled, without stretching it on paper or cloth. It would be very desirable that these splendid documents should be published, and thus submitted to the examination of the learned world. Lepsius, the great Egyptologist of Berlin, it is well known, published the Turin Papyrus of the Book of the Dead. This was the first Egyptian book ever printed with movable types, and its appearance formed an era in Egyptian studies. It would be honorable to the scholarship of our country if these papyri — in better preservation than that at Turin or any others now known in Europe — could be printed in a similar style here, and so made accessible, like the Lepsian Book of the Dead.

"Among the rings is the signet ring belonging to Suphis or Cheops, whose name and attributes are beautifully cut in hieroglyphics upon its surface. It is of solid gold, and is stated to weigh about three sovereigns. This is quite unique. Nothing of the kind in the European galleries equals it in rarity and value. Of the minor curiosities of the Museum, one of the most interesting is a rude but spirited drawing, representing a fox presenting to the lion, as king of the beasts, a plucked goose. It is a singular indication of the satirical turn of the old Egyptians, and shows that the story of Reynard's tricks is not wholly a modern invention.

"But what attracted my chief attention, in the second visit I paid to the Museum, was the tablets. Of these there were five or six, in various degrees of preservation. The keeper of the collection courteously allowed me to take them from the glass case, and examine them at my leisure. Most of them are of a small size, oblong in shape, about six inches in length and four in width. They are made of wood, hollowed on one side about a quarter of an inch in depth, leaving a border all round of half an inch in width, like the frame of a small slate. They are inlaid with a thin coating of wax, or some similar preparation. The border of one side is pierced with several holes, as if for the insertion of a cord or wire. Two of these tablets might be put together without touching the waxen surface, so as to form what is technically called a *diptychon*. The wax is entirely hardened, and nearly as black as iron.

" One of the tablets is in almost complete preservation. The wax is slightly worn in a few places. All of them contain written characters. Upon carefully examining those upon the best-preserved tablet, with the aid of a magnifying-glass, I found nearly all of them could be made out. A few were obliterated. After an hour or two of inspection, I succeeded in copying all except the first syllable of a single word, which ended a line. Here was an excellent opportunity for critical conjecture, which I eagerly seized, supplied the missing syllable, and completed the writing. Before, however, relinquishing the interesting inquiry, I proceeded to examine the fragments of another tablet. Nearly all the writing on it was obliterated or destroyed; but enough remained to show that the passage was the same as that on the first, though not so carefully copied. Luckily the mutilated word which I had patched up by my conjectural criticism was entire, and proved, as generally happens in such cases, that my conjecture was wrong. But I was thus enabled to complete the text, without the slightest doubt as to any part of it.

" It is very neatly and finely written, evidently by a careful chirographer, while the others, which appear to be copied from this, are more like the writings of schoolboys. This curious fact lends countenance to the opinion given in the catalogue, that the tablets were used in some Alexandrian school, by a Greek schoolmaster, who was teaching boys to write Greek ; and it is evident that they belong to the age of the Ptolemies. The characters are of the square or uncial form, and closely resemble those of the Alexandrian Greek manuscripts ; for example, the lately discovered papyrus fragments of Hypereides. The writing is not only excellent, in the copy which I suppose to have been set by the master, but, when a word is divided between two lines, the syllabication is careful and correct. All these circumstances indicate pretty clearly that the tablet is very old; probably three or four hundred years older than the oldest (a Latin one) in any European collection ; even older, it is likely, than the age of Aristophanes the Grammarian, who invented accents for convenience in teaching Greek to foreigners.

"The lines, six in number, are written entirely across the waxen surface, leaving only a narrow margin on each side. They are as follows:

ΟΤΑΝ ΠΟΙΩΝ ΠΟΝΗΡΑ
ΧΡΗΣΤΑ ΤΙΣ ΛΑΛΗ ΚΑΙ
ΤΟΝ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΑ ΠΛΗ
ΣΙΟΝ ΜΗ ΛΑΝΘΑΝΗ ΔΙ
ΠΛΑΣΙΩΣ ΑΥΤΩ ΓΙΝΕ
ΤΑΙ Η ΠΟΝΗΡΙΑ.

Which, in common Greek character, without accents, is

οταν ποιων πονηρα
χρηστα τις λαλη και
τον παροντα πλη
σιον μη λανθανη δι
πλασιως αυτω γινε
ται η πονηρια.

"I brought the writing home in this shape, and whiled away some of the hours of a long National Hotel illness with a critical examination of the documents.

"On reading the passage, it becomes at once obvious that it has a rhythmical iambic beat, although the verses are not indicated by the way of writing, the reason being that the teacher wished to fill up the whole space with his copy. On further examination, they prove to be three iambic trimeters, constructed with the license of the comic senarius. It is necessary only to change the order of two words, *διπλασίως* and *αὐτῷ*, in order to make the second foot in the third line correct. The passage will thus stand, adding breathings and accents:

Ὅταν ποιῶν πονηρὰ, χρηστά τις λαλῇ
Καὶ τὸν παρόντα πλησίον μὴ λανθάνῃ
Αὐτῷ διπλασίως γίνετ' ἡ πονηρία.

"These trimeters may be literally translated as follows:

When, doing ill, a man prates virtuous words,
Nor hides the secret from the stander-by,
Twofold to him becomes the wickedness.

"The style of these lines, and the peculiar turn of thought, remind one at once of the Fragments of Menander's comedies, several hundred of which have been preserved. The neatness of the expression, the subtile satire, and the elegance and spirit of the epigrammatic point, are quite in the manner of the accomplished Athenian. But a judgment of style on internal evidence alone, in a matter so remote from our own times, is not confidently to be relied upon. At all events, it seems quite certain that the passage is taken from some poet of the New Comedy, which delights in general delineations of character, and in sententious expressions embodying the wit and wisdom drawn from the observation of society ; and, without further examination, it appeared to me more like the manner of Menander than that of any other Fragments that have come down to us of the works of that genial school. The tablet is very curious, because it contains more writing than any hitherto discovered, excepting those Latin tablets of the second century to which allusion has already been made. It is also curious, as containing a passage hitherto unknown, if not of Menander, certainly of some poet of the same Athenian age ; and it is curious, because it shows that children in ancient times, in learning to write, had copies set them embodying some apophthegm, or moral sentiment, or condensed phrase of practical wisdom, or some side view of character, just as they do in our own schools. In fact, our ' Evil communications corrupt good manners,' quoted by St. Paul and translated by Tertullian, is from Menander.

" In the tablet which I suppose to have been used by a scholar, the master's copy is at first correctly followed; but the poor boy seems to have got wearied with such close attention, and towards the end ventured to write a word on his own account; for, instead of *γίνεται*, we have *φθαρήσεται*, which spoils both sense and metre.

" In order to settle, if possible, the question as to the authorship of the lines, I examined all the Fragments of the Attic comedians to be found in any of the collections, the National Hotel distemper continuing to afford me the requisite leisure. The result of this examination showed that the turn of expression, and several of the individual words, occur in many of Menander's known Fragments, but only once or twice in those of other poets. For example, passages beginning with *ὅταν*, signifying when this or that happens, then the result will be so and so, — as in Frag. V. of the Πλόκιον, or the *Necklace*.

Ὅστις πένης ὢν ζῆν ἐν ἄστει βούλεται
Ἀθυμότερον ἑαυτὸν ἐπιθυμεῖ ποιεῖν·
Ὁτὰν γὰρ εἰς τρυφῶντα καὶ σχολὴν ἄγειν
Δυνάμενον ἐμβλέψῃ, τότ᾽ αὐτὸν ἔστ᾽ ἰδεῖν
Ὡς ἄθλιον ζῇ καὶ ταλαίπωρον βίον.

Who, being poor, would in the city live,
Desires to make himself more sad in heart:
For when he sees the rich man's luxury
And how he lives at ease, then too he sees
How hard a life and wretched is his own.

" Also Frag. VI. of Δεισιδαίμων, the Superstitious Man. Frag. III. of Θησαυρός, and in the XIX., XX., XLV., XLVII., LVII., CXLVIII., CLXII., and CLXV. of the unplaced Fragments. For example, in LVII.:

῞Οταν πένης ὢν καὶ γαμεῖν τις ἑλόμενος
Τὰ μετὰ γυναικὸς ἐπιδέχηται χρήματα
Αὑτὸν δίδωσιν, οὐκ ἐκείνην λαμβάνει.

When the poor man, resolving he will wed,
Looks to get money with the wife he woes,
Himself he gives, but her he does not take.

" Among the Menandrian Fragments, about fifteen have this form; but the examples cited will suffice to illustrate this point of the argument.

" The expression πονηρὰ ποιῶν occurs in one of the Fragments attributed to Menander. The adjectives χρηστός and πονηρός often occur as antitheses; and in one instance they are found in the masculine as designations of the opposed characters *good* and *bad*. The passage is from the Cnidia, preserved by Stobæus:

Καὶ γνήσιος
῾Ο χρηστός ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ πονηρὸς καὶ νόθος.

" The word λαλέω meant originally *to prate* or *babble*. It is used in this sense exclusively by Aristophanes; but soon after his time it began to be employed as the equivalent of λέγω, *to speak*, or *talk*. It is used by Menander generally in the sense of *to prate*, but also once or twice in the sense of *to speak*. In the Septuagint, which belongs to the third century before Christ, it is used exclusively in the latter sense, and in the New Testament the usage is the same.

" In our passage λαλέω evidently is employed in its original sense of *prating*. This would seem to point to a period as ancient as Menander, or about his time. The verb and the corresponding adjective occur in several of his acknowledged Fragments in this sense; as Frag. I. Δύσκολος, " περὶ χρημάτων λαλεῖς."

" These particulars show that, in the general structure of the passage and the minute details of expression, it bears a closer resemblance to the style of Menander than to that of the other comic poets, so far as we can judge by the Fragments that have been preserved.

" I may add, that the works of Menander were favorites among the Greeks of Egypt and at the court of the Ptolemies, and that he was invited by the king himself to take up his abode in Alexandria.

" Menander was born B. C. 342, the same year with Epicurus, and died B. C. 291. His father, Diopeithes, was an Athenian admiral, whose fame chiefly depends on his having been defended by Demosthenes when brought to trial in an Athenian court upon the complaints of King Philip. Menander wrote from a hundred to a hundred and ten plays, and fragments from about ninety have been preserved, with some five hundred unplaced fragments. They vary in length from one word to twenty or thirty lines, giving a sufficiently accurate notion of his general style, and of the tone of that department of Greek poetry to which his works belong.

" His plays were universally esteemed as models of grace, urbanity, and elegance, and they continued to be played at least down to the time of Plutarch, — perhaps much later.

" He declined King Ptolemy's invitation. This circumstance was seized upon by Alciphron, a writer of the second century, and author of an agreeable series of fictitious letters, among which is one from Menander to Glycera, his Athenian mistress, in which he tells her of the king's invitation, and his refusal of it, with a great many expressions of ardent affection. ' I have received,' he writes, ' from Ptolemy, the king of Egypt, a letter, in which he makes all sorts of requests, and, like a king, promises, as the saying is, every blessing on earth to me and to Philemon. . . . . Philemon will do as he pleases. But I cannot endure the project; for, by Athena, you Glycera have always been, and shall still be, to me, Intellect, Council of Areopagus, Heliastic Court, — all in all. . . . . I have not the least idea of making a voyage to Egypt, — so distant a kingdom, — by the Twelve Gods, not I. If Egypt were in the neighboring island of Ægina, I should never think of quitting my kingdom, which is thy love, to behold, alone in such a multitude of Egyptians, without my Glycera, nothing but a peopled solitude (*ἐρημίαν πολυάνθρωπον ὁρᾶν*). I would not exchange the dramatic festivals, the exercises of the Lyceum and the sacred Academy, for all the gilded splendors of courts. I would rather be crowned with the ivy of Bacchus than the diadem of Ptolemy, my Glycera sitting in the theatre and looking on. Where, in Egypt, shall I see the assembly and the ballot? and where the democratic multitude sporting their liberty? where the popular elections, the Agora, the courts, the beautiful Acropolis, yonder neighboring Salamis, and the Strait, Psyttaleia, the field of Marathon, — all Hellas, all Ionia, all the Cyclades in Athens? Shall I quit all these and my Glycera, stray away to Egypt, to get gold and silver and wealth? And Glycera beyond the sea from me? Will not all this be poverty without her?'

"These may well be supposed to be the arguments that kept Menander at home. Athens even now is in many respects the most enchanting city in the world. Its wonderful ruins, its translucent air, its blue skies, — the Cephissus, the Ilissus, — the weird old olives of the Academy, — the play of golden beams peering over Hymettus at dawn, the purple veil of the mountains at evening, — the silver moonlight poured over the columns of the Parthenon on the Acropolis, — the remnants of the theatre, — the Bema, — Ægina, Salamis, — the memories of Æschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Menander, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, — the urbanity of its present inhabitants, — the University and its learned professors, — make it even now the darling of the East, the beloved object of every scholar's affections, the hope and pride of regenerated Hellas. So I think Menander was right in rejecting the princely offers of the Ptolemies. His works were none the less popular there; copies were to be found in all the libraries; they were the favorite subjects of the criticism of the professors in the Museum and the Serapeum. They were known and read at Constantinople probably down to the time of the Crusaders. It was natural that sentences from works so esteemed should become common property, — should be quoted by writers, selected by schoolmasters, copied by schoolboys. But it is singular that one of them should make its first appearance in modern times at New York."

Mr. G. C. Ayling exhibited to the Academy a new quadrant, known as Hedgcock's Quadrant, by which he claimed to be able to determine the position of any point on the earth's surface without the aid of sun, moon, or stars. On motion, the instrument was referred to a committee consisting of Professor Lovering, J. I. Bowditch, G. P. Bond, and Dr. B. A. Gould.

Professor Agassiz said that similarity of form is an essential element in his definition of Families in the animal kingdom. Although this is true in general, he had found great difficulty in making the family of Naiades conform to this view. The different species of these shells are stamped with most of the principal features of a natural family, and yet they have very different forms; some being nearly square, others oblong, others cylindrical, others oblique, &c. They should agree in form, or else the definition of Family which he had adopted is not true. The mantle of these mollusks has not a uniform margin; being provided in different species with various fringes, and approaching by its edges in places, and at two points being united. The shell, by the waving outline of its lines of growth, conforms to the shape of the mantle within. It presents an oblong or ovate figure, on the edge of which are two projections, with a depression between; and all the wide differences in the apparent shape of these shells may be resolved into a greater or less degree of development of these parts; so that the Naiades do not in reality form an exception to the law.

Dr. A. A. Hayes exhibited specimens of the carbonaceous deposit, which has long been known to form in retorts used for decomposing coal.

"These specimens present the order of deposition from the first thin film, the lamellar coating, to the thick, compact, metallic-like mass, of a shining gray color, and very sonorous when struck. Those pieces which are very thin are also porous, and this character is preserved when the lamina becomes considerably thickened, while the final result of deposition is a compact solid of a general columnar form; the lamina being obliterated by infiltration of fine carbon and final cementation.

"The suite of specimens is intended to illustrate the following remarks.

"It is well known that the form of carbon here presented has been supposed to result from the decomposition of olefiant gas, by heat; olefiant gas being one of the products of coal decomposition, under certain conditions. Olefiant gas is represented by C_4H_4, the equivalent being four volumes, and when it is exposed to a temperature above redness, it deposits carbon in considerable quantity. If the exposure and heat be continued, the final result is carbon, as a precipitate, and hydrogen as a gas, free from carbon.

"To render probable the supposition of olefiant gas being the source of the gas-carbon, it has been generally stated that this bicarburet loses two of its four proportions of carbon by heat, and becomes converted into marsh gas, or light carburet of hydrogen, the formula of which is C_2H_4; and thus the definiteness of an exact result is presented.

"In the manufacture of gas for lighting, an increased temperature in the retort diminishes the illuminating power of the gas, and hence it has been assumed that the illuminating effect of the gas is diminished by a loss of the carbon contained in the olefiant gas, to which a large part of the light-giving quality has been attributed.

"It becomes an interesting point in general chemical science, to learn how far the facts gained by observation and experiment will sustain these assumptions which have been held in relation to the source of gas-carbon as above alluded to, and to inquire into its connections more particularly.

"Gas-carbon, in its difficult combustibility under a current of heated air, its relation to nitrates of the alkalies and sulphuric acid, must be classed with the carbon found in crude iron, and called graphitic carbon, or carbon in an allotropic state. It differs as much from lamp-black and charcoal as these do from diamond, and in the artificial production of it, in all the cases hitherto observed, it has a certain relation to vapors. The fine specimens obtained when molten iron passes over moist earth, the metallic-like glazing of coke, and the lustrous residues of animal decomposition by heat, in presence of vapors, are all instances of the existing connection between vapors and this allotropic carbon.

"Taking the suite of specimens before us, the microscope enables us to see, in the early stages of deposition, that every part is vesicular; that mammillary forms result from the aggregation of the vesicles; and, pursuing these observations, we often find the broken vesicles filling vacant spaces between those more perfect, and a consolidation resulting from this arrangement. Where pendent parts exist, their sections show a perfectly regular building up from layers of sublimate, each layer being composed of vesicles, more or less broken; the thin shell of each exhibiting the superposition of layers which belongs to bubbles. The examination of hundreds of specimens will not show any departure from this character of a sublimate, produced either from its own vapor, or when transported by another kind of vapor.

We find also that those coal carbo-hydrogens which afford most vapors are those which leave in their decomposition most allotropic carbon; the natural bitumens affording the most remarkable and convincing results in this way.

"As the mechanical state of the gas-carbon, clearly shown under the microscope, as well as to the unassisted eye, is that of a solid left from a transporting vapor, observation indicates that it has been thus formed in the very compound atmosphere resulting from coal decomposition.

"It is a fact of chemical science, that olefiant gas, when heated, deposits carbon, and the fact can be easily demonstrated. But it is a remarkable feature in this decomposition, that the gas deposits its carbon in the form of *lampblack*, and the utmost reach of the means of control will not produce an aggregation of particles resembling charcoal. In high, or comparatively low temperatures, the deposition *never has the state of allotropic carbon*, and, chemically speaking, *there is no evidence that this form of carbon can result from olefiant gas changes.*

"If, however, vapors of bitumen are mixed with the olefiant gas, these vapors suffer decomposition by heat, and we easily obtain in the mixture vesicular, brilliant carbon in the allotropic state of gas-carbon: while the vapors solely much more readily afford this substance, in form and composition closely resembling gas-carbon.

"The subject, as I have studied it, appeared to possess interest in connection with the new facts which M. H. St. Claire Deville has lately published, respecting the graphitic form of Silicon, Boron, &c., in which a similarity of conditions of production is essential to the effect being obtained.

"In geological theory, the formation of anthracitic carbon in one case, and of graphite, with the gradations back to anthracite, in another, has hardly been explained; but if we are allowed to take the allotropic state of carbon as a distinctive character of that carbon, which has been sublimed, through the agency of its own, or more likely a foreign vapor, then the occurrence of these forms of carbon ceases to be anomalous, and accords with the circumstances under which many rocks have been produced. Graphite, graphitic carbon, graphitic oxide of iron, and, in general, sublimates composed of vesicular forms presenting laminæ, under this view become a class of bodies which owe their forms to the transporting power of vapors in motion.

"Another point observed in the decomposition of olefiant gas deserves notice. It is stated in most treatises on chemistry, and adopted as a matter of belief in the gas manufacture, that olefiant gas, when heated, deposits two of its four proportions of carbon, and, without change of volume, becomes marsh gas. It is barely possible, as an accidental circumstance, this proportion of carbon might be deposited, but it would take place, not as an experimental, but as a chance result. When olefiant gas is passed through ignited quartz, glass, or iron-turnings, it deposits carbon, *which has no definite relation to the composition of the gas*, a mixed gas being left, containing olefiant marsh gas and hydrogen. If the gas is repassed, the carbon may be nearly all abstracted, the marsh gas suffering decomposition.

"The conditions of olefiant gas heated in the products of coal decomposition are not such as to lead to a breaking up of its carbon arrangement, for there are many reasons for the statement, that this bicarburet is itself the result of change in the vapor of paraffine and other hydrocarbons of the oily characters.

"It seems, therefore, a correct deduction from observation and experiment, that gas-carbon is not produced from olefiant gas by deposition, but is a product of changes caused by heat in vapors of hydrocarbons, and that this allotropic carbon, in other cases, forms in the presence of vapors, which can transport carbon in the vesicular state."

Dr. Pickering referred to his having stated in print, that Manetho has given two distinct dates for the *Fall of Troy:* one of them (counting downwards in the Africano-Manetho Table) = B. C. 1127; and the other (in the Fragments preserved by Josephus, completed from the first-named source) = B. C. 1072. The earlier, being a Greek date, had always appeared doubtful, from the fact that Manetho was writing for a Greek Emperor. Since the publication of the above statement, Dr. Pickering has found that the Africano-Manetho Table contains both dates; the lower one in the Dynastic numbers, which (counted upwards from "B. C. 339," the adjustment supplied by Syncellus) give,

$$\text{``}9 + 38 + 20\tfrac{1}{3} + 6 + 124\tfrac{1}{3} + 150\tfrac{1}{2} + 40 + 6 + 89 + 120 + 130\text{''} = \text{B. C. } 1072\tfrac{1}{6}.$$

In the Armenian version of the Eusebio-Manetho Table, the earlier date has not been found; but the lower date is regularly given in the Regnal numbers, for, counting downwards,

B. C. 1413 — 11 — "8 — 15 — 5 — 68 — 40 — 194"
= B. C. 1072.

This lower date is confirmed by Ctesias, in his statement that the Assyrian Empire commenced 1000 years before the Fall of Troy, and lasted 1360 years: the dissolution of the Assyrian Empire being regarded by chronologists as fixed to the year B. C. 711, we have for Ctesias's date of the Fall of Troy,

B. C. 711 + "1360 — 1000" = B. C. 1071.

Further, the Greek discrepance of Fourteen Olympiads, or fifty-six years, occurring equally in Manetho's Tables, may be fairly applied to his Greek date of B. C. 1127: when,

B. C. 1127 — 56 = B. C. 1071,

Manetho's reckoning proves to be the same with that of Ctesias, and perhaps of the Greeks generally. Dr. Pickering thinks, therefore, that *B. C.* 1071 *is within a year of the Fall of Troy;* but has not ascertained whether the separate years will now close the chronological gap mentioned by Clinton. If so, and the date proves correct, it will carry the invasion of Greece by the Heraclidæ to the reign of Solomon.

Four hundred and thirty-eighth meeting.

April 14th, 1857. — ADJOURNED STATED MEETING.

The Academy met at the house of Dr. Hayward. The President in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from the Secretary of the Academy of Science of St. Louis, dated April 4th, requesting an exchange of publications on the part of the Academy.

Professor Lovering read the following report on the Hedgcock Quadrant, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.